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The Commons

A Monthly Record Devoted to Aspects of Life and Labor from the Settlement Point of View.

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Seventh Year

Chicago, January, 1903

THE CRY OF THE AGE.

BY HAMLIN GARLAND.

What shall I do to be just?
What shall I do for the gain
Of the world—for its sadness?
Teach me, O Seers that I trust!
Chart me the difficult main
Leading out of my sorrow and madness;
Preach me the purging of pain.

Shall I wrench from my finger the ring
To cast to the tramp at my door?
Shall I tear off each luminous thing
To drop in the palm of the poor?
What shall I do to be just?
Teach me, O Ye in the light,
Whom the poor and the rich alike trust:
My heart is aflame to be right.

—From The Outlook.

"The Present Time, youngest-born of Eternity, child and heir of all the Past Times with their good and evil, and parent of all the future, is ever a 'New Era' to the thinking man * * * to know it, and what it bids us do, is ever the sum of knowledge for all of us."—Latter Day Pamphlets.

STORY OF A WOMEN'S LABOR UNION.

BY MARY E. McDOWELL.

The first union of women workers, of the great packing houses of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was organized at the University of Chicago Settlement last April with twenty charter members. It is known as "Local No. 183 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America."

Three years ago a small group of four girls, inspired by an Irish girl, one who had worked for a good many years in "The Yards," whose love for the cause of labor was deep and intelligent, organized a strike at Libby, McNeill & Libby's. The strike resulted disastrously to all involved; the leaders were dismissed and have never been reinstated. This same young girl, a victim of the conditions under which she worked, when dying of consumption, was still a leading spirit. She sent to Miss McDowell, Head Resident of the settlement, an

urgent request to organize the women and girls of the packing houses. She felt that the time was ripe and the girls needed only to be called together. Miss McDowell had been reported in the press as urging women to organize, especially those who were competing with the men, as they were doing in "The Yards." These girls read the paper and very soon both men and women workers knew that the Head Resident of the University of Chicago Settlement "believed in the unions."

Miss McDowell secured the help of Mr. Michael Donnelly, President of the A. M. C. & B. W. of North America, a man whose energy, tact, conservative policy and business ability has so successfully organized the conglomerate mass of workers in the Stock Yards that he had been able in a year to gain one victory after another without a strike. From the first his policy with the women workers was broad and generous. Rare is the occurrence of such an organization being formed except for fight. "This union," he said, "was to be formed first for the education of the members and then to grow strong enough to be able to ask in a dignified manner for better wages, hours and conditions." He congratulated the girls on the opportunity they had of meeting at the settlement, and even used this fact as an argument in favor of his peace policy. The first six months were most discouraging. The leaders were dismissed on the plea of "slack work." Some of them have not yet been reinstated. The girls believed they were discharged for the purpose of "breaking the back of the unions." The back was not broken, since Labor Day found the sixty odd members with sufficient spirit to enter the labor procession. The meeting following Labor Day 103 women workers were initiated, and since that day the membership has grown to 1,000, ranging in ages from sixteen to sixty years, and so many nationalities that several interpreters are used at initiations. Even the race prejudices that had often threatened a race feud in "The Yards" has been allayed.

It was a dramatic moment when the Guard, an Irish girl, announced at the union's meeting, "Sister President, a colored sister asks ad-

mission. Shall we admit her?" The President, another Irish girl, obeying a higher law than that found in "Robert's," answered, "Admit her by all means, and let every member give her a hearty welcome." Seven more colored girls were initiated at meetings following.

About 2,000 women and girls are employed in the different departments of the packing houses

resulting in violence, disturbance of the work and only disaster to the workers. The difference between that uncivilized method of the past and the rational method of the present self-governing organization with 1,000 members is seen in recent experiences. The day of hysteria is past. Now the girls meet in committees from the different packing houses, com-



OFFICERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 183.

and are for the first time gathered together about a common interest—members of a great organization whose ideal is "The welfare of each is the care of all." In the past when a woman worker had a grievance, real or fancied, when a raise of wages was asked for, it meant a struggle that was radical, unorganized, often

pare the scale of wages, agree upon their demands, and bring them before the union, where they are criticised and discussed in an orderly manner. The scale of wages is then presented to their business agent, who takes it to the Executive of the International Union. Then, if it seems reasonable and has

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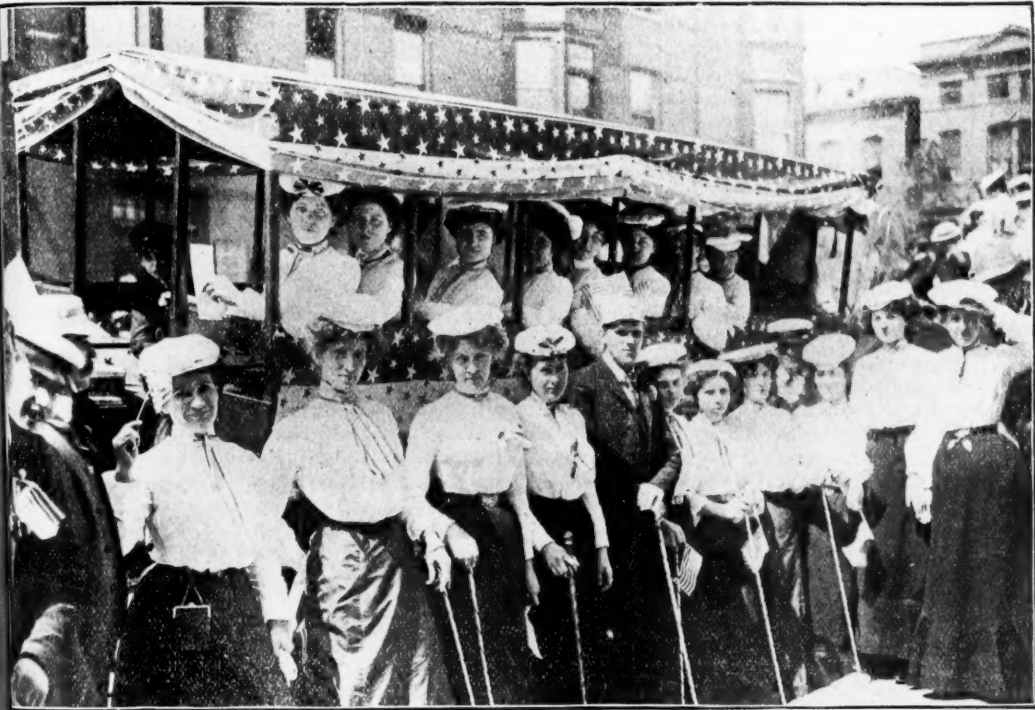


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the "O. K." of the International, it is presented by the business agents to the employers. The educational influence of this procedure must be evident to even a prejudiced person. One evening, at supper time, the settlement residents were summoned to the gymnasium. When they arrived the room was found filled with a large number of the union girls, whose happy faces proved that they had won a victory. Twenty-five cents a day had been granted "without a kick" on the demand of their representatives, who had been treated with respect. The union has tremendous work ahead of it if conditions of their working lives are to be changed.

vative policy of the executive of the Meat Cutters' Union, and has in turn given to the settlement a vital relation to the third largest industry in America. The Head Resident of the settlement meets with the union, and is counted a member not only by the girls, but by the men, who have honored her by giving her the right to attend their packing trades council. She considers this the richest experience the settlement has had in its history of nine years. Sunday afternoons she invites the members to have tea at the settlement, thus enabling them to talk over special problems of the organization.

University of Chicago Settlement.



LOCAL UNION NO. 183 IN CHICAGO LABOR DAY PARADE.

The first woman delegate to the International A. M. C. B. W. of — was sent by this woman's union, and was received so naturally that she said she forgot she was the only woman present. The fact that this union was organized and has had its home at the settlement has done much to strengthen the conser-

"Infinite is the help man can yield to man."
—Sartor Resartus.

"'Do the duty that is nearest thee'—that first, and that well; all the rest will disclose themselves with increasing clearness, and make their successive demand."

The Commons

A Monthly Record Devoted to Aspects of Life and Labor
from the Social Settlement Point of View.

GRAHAM TAYLOR, - - - Editor

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A Year

EDITORIAL.

Spirit of the Settlement House.

The interior life of the settlement furnishes not the least of its problems. Indeed, what the settlement has to contribute to the solution of neighborhood or community problems, or whether it has any contribution to make toward it, is very largely determined by the way in which it solves the problems of its own life. For its influence upon the people outside its walls can be no deeper or more real than the relationship of the people living under its own roof.

These problems begin with the relation between the authoritative or contributory constituency and the household of resident workers. Liberty for spontaneous development and activity is the charm of settlement service, if it be not the secret of its power. Any exercise of authority or surveillance beyond what is absolutely essential to the corporate life and co-operative work of the household, robs it of its distinctive spirit and strength. Non-resident control of the residents' household life and neighborhood work, is, to say the least, more often a disastrous failure than a conspicuous success. Those with whom the ultimate responsibility rests can fulfil it in no better way than to trust the head worker and residents as long as the work can be satisfactorily committed to their care, or to supersede them with others to whom the free control of the house and its work may be entrusted.

The method and success in choosing residents test tact and judgment to the utmost. A clearly understood tentative residence of two or three months is both safe and just, not only to the settlement but to the applicant as well. At the end of that period the question of admitting the applicant to residence should invariably be submitted to the residents. For the household relations are far too personal to

allow the introduction of anyone to the group without the final consent of the others. The declinature of an application, even after tentative residence, may be based on so many grounds of mere expediency as to involve no reflection whatever upon either the personal qualities or qualifications of the one whose aptitudes may not fit the present needs. The head worker will always be considerate and courteous enough not to allow the possibly adverse decision to come to a formal vote.

The adjustment of the residents to each other and their work must be a natural growth from within. If at all promoted from without it must be by an art which ingeniously conceals the art. Time and patience, with self and others, are required to find and fit one's self into one's own niche. While the process may be ameliorated by the amenities of courtesy and sympathy, it can rarely be hastened, and may never be safely averted or avoided.

To grow together in the home life of the settlement, the conditions of fellowship must exist. One of these is that the number of new residents must not be disproportionate to the more permanent group. Upon the permanency and strength of the nucleus who remain at the center for years depend both the efficacy of the neighborhood work and the homelikeness of the household life. An atmosphere of fellowship and ideality must exert its pressure unconsciously upon all, if the tone of inner relationship and the standard of outer service is to be maintained. This cannot be made, it must simply be. To be, it must find self expression, and some medium of interchange. It may not even thus be foisted upon any, but it must be fostered in all.

This household fellowship—the having and sharing something in common—requires social occasions for its expression and growth. There are two such. One is the sacrament of the daily meal. At least once each day, generally at the evening meal, the whole household should be gathered in the joyous sanctity of friendliest fellowship. The privileges of guestship may well be extended by the whole group or by individual residents to friends in or beyond the neighborhood, to non-resident workers, and to those who come to render occasional service. There is no better way than this of deepening interest in the settlement, of forming real personal attachments and of exemplifying social democracy.

The Settlement Vesper Hour.

The other occasion, referred to above, in which the fellowship of the settlement household may find fitting expression, is the vesper hour, of which we may be permitted to speak out of our own experience.

Having a group of from twelve to twenty-five residents, always representing varied religious predilections, differing antecedents and outlook upon life, one-third of them being in residence several years, and two-thirds from nine months to a year or so, some common point of contact where we could all exert and yield to the uplift of our common purpose, has always been felt to be a necessity. The half hour immediately after the evening meal proves to be the only time when we can all be together. So we naturally linger in the resident's parlor before going to our evening classes or clubs or other work. Someone plays a few moments on piano or violin. A hymn or song is sung. Another, usually the warden, though often one of the residents, sometimes a guest, reads or says something briefly that lifts us up and welds us together. A simple prayer is usually, though not always, said or sung. Once more we sing what is spontaneously suggested by one or another. The informal interview merges or shades off into conversation, and one by one we slip away or are called out to our appointments, carrying with us into our work and life the vesper glow and inspiration.

Variety and interest are gained by devoting one or two occasions each week to some specific purpose. One evening there may be musical vespers. On another we may exchange items of interest from the most socially significant news of the week, or from current literature and new books, or from the best things gleaned at some gathering which we have been privileged to share. Still another such opportunity has proven to be not too brief for reading a few pages at a time such books as Miss Addams' "Democracy and Social Ethics," Canon Barnett's misnamed volume, "Practicable Socialism," the South End House contributions in "The City Wilderness," and "Americans in Process," Dean Hodge's "Faith and Social Service," Lillian Betts' "Leaven in a Great City," Bushnell's "Moral Uses of Dark Things," Bagehot's "Physics and Politics," Mazzini's "God and the People," edited by Stubbs, Grigg's "New Humanism," Miss Scudder's "Social Spirit in English Letters," Gibbin's "English

Social Reformers," and Tolstoy's "Gospel in Brief."

Helpful to the devotional spirit we have found such little books as "Prayers Ancient and Modern" (Doubleday and McClure), "A Book of Common Worship," prepared by R. Heber Newton, Rabbi Gotthell and Rev. Thomas R. Slicer (Putnam), "Daily Strength for Daily Needs" (Roberts Bros.), Stanton Coit's "The Message of Man" (Scribners), "The Ethics of the Hebrews," by Rabbi Moses; excerpts from such biographies as those of St. Francis, St. Bernard, Mazzini, Tolstoy, Shaftesbury, Phillips Brooks, Henry Drummond, Pestalozzi and Froebel, and most of all the words and work of the Old and New Testament heroes, seers and saints, above every name being that of The Son of Man.

Among the hymns most frequently suggesting themselves are Bonar's "When the weary seeking rest," Parker's "O, thou great Friend of all the sons of men," Baring-Gould's "Now the day is over," Proctor's "The Shadows of the evening hour," Newman's "Lead, kindly light," Johnson's "Father, in thy mysterious presence kneeling," Keble's "Sun of my soul" and "New every morning is the love," Waring's "Father, I know that all my life," Whiting's "Eternal Father, strong to save," Whittier's "We may not climb the heavenly steep," How's "For all thy saints who from their labors rest," and the chants of the Lord's Prayer, Twenty-third Psalm and Te Deum Laudamus.

AN APPRECIATIVE ECHO.

The Boston Transcript has these kind words to say of the effort made by this paper to serve the cause for which all the settlements stand: "The Commons is one of the few regular publications in the settlement world that are so broadly and sanely edited as to be of real value and interest to the lay reader." As evidence that its "contents are not confined to the doings of the settlement workers" it cites our report of the Minneapolis Convention of the Employer and Employee as a particularly valuable contribution. Our editorial accompanying that report in the November number on "Union Labor After the Miners' Strike," is referred to as an illustration of "the sanity which characterizes the editorial direction of The Commons." Our readers will pardon this quotation, we are sure, in view of our strenuous endeavor to be fair-minded and judicial in that utterance at a time when it was hard to be impartially true to facts.

NOTES FROM THE SETTLEMENTS.

Hull House, Chicago, observes "Old Settlers' Day" at New Year annually. The elderly people who have longest resided in the district enjoy this social reunion greatly, storing up their memories and saving up the stories of their early experiences and companionships for the occasion.

The Warden of Robert Browning Hall, London, prints on his holiday greeting the photograph of the Lord Mayor, and under it the words:

"The First Settlement Mayor in London sent to serve
Labor, learning and the civic life."

The National Conference of Jewish Charities has two representatives in University Sociological Fellowships—one at Columbia in New York, and the other at the University of Chicago.

Miss Frances F. Kellor, who, as the College Settlements Association fellow, has come to Chicago to investigate women's employment bureaus, has been in residence at the University Settlement, spends the next six weeks at Chicago Commons and then goes to Hull House.

The manufacturers in the neighborhood of the Gads Hill Settlement, Chicago, are organizing for the betterment of social conditions in that great industrial district. Several of them have recently accepted membership on the Settlement Board, and interesting developments may be forthcoming.

As third arbitrator in a serious difference between a large shoe shop and their lasters, the Warden of Chicago Commons was gratified to have secured a unanimous decision, possibly promoting the interests and relations of the entire shoe industry in the city. The other arbitrators, who signed the decision, were Edward M. Cole, a Chicago shoe manufacturer, who was nominated by the employers, and Father T. McGrady, of Cincinnati, who was nominated by the lasters.

SETTLEMENT CLASSES IN ENGINEERING.

The Armour Institute of Technology is offering extension courses in Engineering at some Chicago settlement centers. They include civil, hydraulic, electrical, mechanical, architectural, locomotive, stationary and domestic branches. A large class has been formed at

Gad's Hill settlement and others are gathering at Hull House and Chicago Commons. Credit is given for work done by the American School of Correspondence and should students continue their studies at the Armour Institute, these extension courses will count on the requirements.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S CHORUSES.

Our Children's chorus is to be one of four settlement centers for the development of Mr. William L. Tomlins' unique plans for his National School of Music for Teachers, which starts with the New Year under the patronage of some of the most public spirited men in Chicago. It is expected to draw teachers and students of music from all parts of the country. Private generosity has already extended its privileges to over one hundred public school teachers officially selected from as many schools. The primary purpose of Mr. Tomlins' work at the settlements is to furnish a working demonstration of what can be done everywhere to popularize a true musical culture. Two choruses of 175 children each, from eight to fourteen years of age, will be conducted under Mr. Tomlins' personal supervision by one of his most competent assistants who has been in charge of our chorus the past two years. Especial appointments will be made with small groups of the chorus for individual voice training.

Mr. Tomlins has stood conspicuously for many years not only in Chicago but throughout the country for two great principles. The spiritual interpretation of music as the instinctive expression of life finds in his teaching a profound psychological and ethical basis. But his influence has been still more exceptional and powerful in the democratic application which he has given to his principles in his work among the common people. When leader of the Apollo Club he elicited the grateful appreciation of thousands of wage-earners by repeating its concert programs at lower admission prices in what he called "second night" concerts. As leader of the great World's Fair Chorus of 5,000 voices he deservedly won national repute. These words express the spirit of his work with children:

"It should be as natural for a child to sing as it is for him to laugh. His joy of living, his sense of companionship find natural utterance in simple song forms. His will 'plays' in rhythm, his mind 'plays' in melody, and his heart 'plays' in harmony. These three, when coordinated, are capable of expressing the innermost self. Song is the play of the soul."

The Wisconsin University Settlement at Milwaukee.

BY THE WARDEN.



For a number of years the University of Wisconsin has been content to send her students for field work in sociology to the settlements established and maintained by other universities. The feeling that Wisconsin should maintain a point of contact for herself for laboratory work in sociology has led to the establishment of the Wisconsin University Settlement in Milwaukee, since Milwaukee is the logical field for Wisconsin students. Last year a fellowship in sociology was contributed by Milwaukee business men on condition that part of the Fellow's time be spent in Milwaukee in field work. Mr. B. H. Hibbard, now an instructor in sociology and economics at the State University of Iowa, held this fellowship and did valuable work in a general survey of the Milwaukee field to determine the best point for locating the Wisconsin Settlement. During the summer the Wisconsin University Settlement Association was incorporated with fifteen directors, ten of whom are residents of Milwaukee, while the remaining five are actively connected with the University at Madison. The officers of the association are as follows: President, Dr. E. A. Birge, acting President of the University of Wisconsin; Vice-President, Dr. A. J. Peels, the Milwaukee Regent of the University; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Vogel, a Wisconsin alumnus of prominence in Milwaukee. Dr. Richard T. Ely is a director and has been most active in promoting the enterprise. The preliminary canvass for funds has yielded a good nucleus, so that the financial outlook is hopeful, Milwaukee citizens responding even more liberally than the Wisconsin alumni.

After Mr. Hibbard's careful survey of the field it seemed altogether best to locate the settlement on the South Side, in the center of Milwaukee's greatest manufacturing district. The settlement is most fortunate in having leased, with option to purchase, the old Coleman homestead, First avenue and Becher, a rambling country seat of generous proportions, standing in the center of a well-shaded vacant block and adjoining Kosciuszko Park, one of the most beautiful of the city parks. The House of Correction is only two blocks away, and all about the settlement is a dense population of Poles, Bohemians and Germans. The glass works, Illinois Steel Co.'s works, the Kinnickinnic harbor and many large factories are all within four or five blocks of the settlement. The Coleman house is near the center of the South Side, which has an industrial population of 100,000, one-third of the entire population of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jacobs, both Wisconsin graduates, moved into the house in November, Mr. Jacobs as warden of the settlement. Miss Kernan, of Minneapolis, is at present the only other resident apart from the half dozen machinists who were boarding in the house and are staying on until after January 1st, when other residents, including a visiting trained nurse and a doctor, are expected. The house can easily accommodate twenty residents and still leave most of the first floor for clubs, classes, etc. By a very slight alteration of partitions rooms can be thrown together with a total seating capacity of more than two hundred. There is a fine basement under the entire house, with good rooms admirably adapted for manual training and general handicrafts work. The Settlement has a long list of talented non-resident volunteers, and, in addition to the day nursery, kindergarten, poor man's lawyer, reading room and university extension, will open at once classes in English, sewing, cooking, manual training, etc. There is already a vigorous demand for these various classes. Work for boys is especially needed.

There are more than 7,200 children under sixteen years of age in the factories of Wisconsin—most of them in Milwaukee. Of all the children in Wisconsin between five and fourteen years of age 26 per cent do not attend any school. Of the remaining 74 per cent, 13 per cent attend less than six months and 6 per cent less than three months. A fight will be made this winter for better compulsory education and child labor laws. Compulsory education will be very hard to get in Wisconsin after

our Bennett law experience of ten years ago. Mr. Jacobs is a State factory inspector and a probation officer of the Juvenile Court, and is co-operating in arranging a joint meeting of representatives of all the labor organizations, the Consumers' League, the Children's Betterment League, the Juvenile Court officers and the Wisconsin Federation of Churches in the interest of the proposed compulsory education law. This is part of the Settlement work for boys.

By many free lectures, by occasional residence, by contributions of money and by cordial sympathy the university professors lend their aid to the Settlement. The Settlement in turn maintains a fellowship at the university, known as the Milwaukee Social Settlement fellowship. Thus, although the Settlement has no official connection with the university, it is nevertheless affiliated in a spirit of cordial sympathy and co-operation. Situated in a crowded district in which juvenile offenders, criminals, destitution, infant mortality, overcrowding, basement living rooms and a dead level of stolid existence are alarmingly prevalent, the Settlement feels the call of a great need. In the co-operation of the university, the generous financial support of Milwaukee people, the large number of efficient non-resident volunteers and the well-appointed Settlement home there is ground for a great hope for this work. That it may succeed is the prayer of many good people in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. Friends from other Settlements are invited to visit the Milwaukee Settlement at any time.

The Rhode Island Agricultural College is to be congratulated upon the acceptance of its presidency by Mr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, who as contributor to these columns and other scientific journals, and as lecturer on Rural Sociology at the University of Michigan, has proven himself to be exceptionally well qualified for the position. He combines to a rare degree technical knowledge of the scientific and economic factors in agriculture with unusual insight into the social and ethical conditions of rural life.

"Cast forth thy Act, thy Word, into the ever-living, ever-working Universe; it is a seed-grain that cannot die."—Sartor Resartus.

"In torn boots, in soft hung carriages-and-four, a man gets always to his journey's end."—Chartism.

ASSOCIATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

EDITED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY
MARY KINGSBURY SIMKHOVITCH,
26 Jones Street, New York City.

Departmental Progress Under the New City Administration in New York.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

During this administration under the commissionership of Homer Folks the Department of Charities has made great strides forward. A few of the many changes that have taken place may be enumerated from the quarterly reports of the Commissioner to the Mayor.

On August 20, 1902, a schedule of uniforms for male officers and employes of all institutions in the department was adopted, to take effect October 1, 1902. The officers and employes are divided into eight grades, for each of which a distinctive uniform is prescribed. Uniforms are provided by the department at its own expense for employes receiving salaries not exceeding \$180 per annum and maintenance. These uniforms remain the property of the department. Heads of institutions are held responsible for the care of the uniforms, for requiring all employes to wear the uniform prescribed, and for seeing that all uniforms are kept in good condition. It is believed that the uniforms will materially assist in maintaining a proper standard of discipline by making it easier to detect any employe who is not doing his duty.

A thorough examination of all the farms and gardens under the control of this department, including the County Poor Farm in the borough of Richmond and also the dairy and herd kept on Randall's Island for the benefit of the Infants' Hospital, was made by Mr. George T. Powell, director of the School of Agriculture and Practical Horticulture at Briarcliff, New York, in company with the Commissioner, on Sept. 22, 1902. Mr. Powell made several valuable suggestions for improving both the quantity and the quality of the milk produced on Randall's Island and also for utilizing more effectively the farms and gardens under the control of the department. It is his opinion that the Richmond County Poor Farm, under proper cultivation, will produce all the vegetables required for a population of three thousand persons.

The number of applications for the commitment of children on account of the desertion

or alleged desertion of the head of the family having increased to an alarming extent during the past few years, a plan has been instituted for dealing with this matter more effectively. It had been ascertained that in many cases the desertion was simply a prearranged plan between the husband and wife by which the husband would disappear from the neighborhood for a short time, only to return as soon as the children had safely been placed under the care of the city; in many instances the husband continued meanwhile to send money regularly to the wife and sometimes even visited the home regularly at unusual hours. A special list of families in which the husband was reported as having deserted was started in the Bureau of Dependent Children and these families were visited from time to time at hours at which a visit would not naturally be expected, in the early evening or on Sundays or holidays. The result has been that in numerous instances the head of the family who had been reported as having deserted and as having been absent for many weeks was found by his own fireside with every appearance of having been there regularly and of enjoying the additional luxuries made possible by escaping the burden of supporting his children. Out of 71 cases of desertion under observation during the quarter ending September 30, husbands have been found in 22 cases.

FEMALE NURSES.

In May the decision was made to replace male nurses in male wards of the City Hospital by female nurses, as is the custom in all the leading private hospitals. The various classes in the Training School for Male Nurses are to be allowed to finish their course of study, and as each class graduates its place is taken by female nurses. The change was made in several wards on June 1, 1902, and the improvement in the care of the patients in these wards since that date has been noticeable. A change occurred in a number of other wards on the graduation of the class on Sept. 1, 1902, and the last class of the male nurses will graduate March 1, 1903.

A list has been compiled of indentured children placed in family homes directly by the department who have not yet reached the age of eighteen years, and a system of oversight and visitation of these children is being established. In Brooklyn it was found that although the rules of the State Board of Charities have for several years required an annual receptance of each child supported in a private institution at public expense, many hun-

dreds of children were being so supported, the circumstances of whose parents had never been investigated since the original commitment.

All able-bodied male epileptics have been transferred from the Kings County Hospital and the hospitals on Blackwell's Island to the Richmond County Poor Farm, consisting of 114 acres, near New Dorp, Staten Island, and about fifty of the more able-bodied paupers from the Blackwell's Island Almshouse have also been sent there. This step has four advantages—outdoor life and occupation for the epileptics, providing a "work test" for the able-bodied paupers (many of whom took their discharge rather than go to the farm to work), relief of the overcrowding on Blackwell's Island, and the production of vegetables on the Richmond County Poor Farm for use there and on Blackwell's Island.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The following improvements among many others, have been made in the work of the New York City Department of Health since the beginning of the new administration:

The first work of the new administration upon taking office was to remove about 15 per cent of the employees. This resulted in a decided improvement in discipline and in the amount of work done, for the remaining 85 per cent have done more work and done it more efficiently than did the entire 100 per cent in previous years. Moreover, the appropriation allotted to the Health Department by the Van Wyck administration was not sufficient to sustain for the year 1902 the number of men on the rolls Dec. 31, 1901.

No efforts have been spared to extend the facilities of the department in the care of contagious disease. When the present administration came in it found all the contagious disease hospital buildings of the city in wretched condition. Some of the scarlet fever patients, who could not be accommodated in the inadequate buildings available, were housed in a cement shed at the foot of East Sixteenth street, while others suffering with various forms of disease were quartered in leaky and unsanitary pavilions on North Brothers Island. Steps were at once taken by the new administration to revolutionize the hospital service and extend its facilities. Representative physicians were at once called in consultation and formed into an advisory board for the Health Department. The eleven men who now compose this board are the leaders in their profession in this city, if not in this country. With their support the Commissioner of Health went

before the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and stated what the city must do to improve the facilities for the care of contagious disease. Upon the representations there made the sum of \$500,000 was appropriated by the Board of Estimate for the work, of which amount \$75,000 was allotted for repairs and improvements in existing buildings. The latter amount has been parceled out on existing buildings, with the result that practically every building in all three of the contagious disease hospital plants has been overhauled or is now in process of reconstruction to fit it for the reception of patients.

When the new administration took office a virtual epidemic of smallpox was in progress in this city. In spite of the fact that this disease had been running for more than a year, very little had been done to check it, the total vaccinations performed by the Health Department in 1901 having been less than 375,000. This year, however, more than twice that number of vaccinations have already been performed, and by the close of the year the number will have considerably exceeded 1,000,000. As a result of this efficient work, cases of smallpox have been this autumn reduced to a minimum, and the hospitals at North Brother Island have been without a case of smallpox for the first time since the fall of 1900.

More efficient inspection and disinfection of houses infected with tuberculosis has also resulted in a decrease of about 10 per cent in the death rate from consumption. A special corps of physicians has been appointed to the work of inspection of tuberculosis patients, and the work of renovation of houses infected with tuberculosis has been increased by about 200 per cent.

The most important feature of the autumn work on the medical side has been providing an efficient medical inspection in schools for children suffering from contagious disease. This work in previous years was largely nominal. This year nearly 50 per cent of the former number of inspectors were employed, but in the two months since schools opened they have inspected more than ten times as many children as in all of last year. One of the chief features of this medical work not hitherto carried out has been the exclusion from the schools of children suffering from contagious diseases of the eye. The disease is the fruit of unrestricted immigration, but fortunately the Immigration Commissioner now in office at this port is co-operating with the Health Department in every way to keep aliens suffering from conta-

gious eye disease from entering at this port.

Of the sanitary work of the Department of Health the following features may be cited: The inspection of food, particularly meat, fruit and milk, has been greatly broadened with the result that in the borough of Manhattan alone from 30 per cent to 40 per cent more bad food has been condemned and destroyed than was so treated last year. Milk inspections have increased more than 25 per cent despite a smaller force of inspectors. Fines collected for the sale of impure milk upon conviction at the Court of Special Sessions show an increase of nearly 200 per cent, this fact being evidence of the laxity of the previous administration in enforcing the law against fraudulent milk dealers. Meanwhile no effort has been spared to educate honest milk dealers with regard to the best methods to be used to improve their product, and the department's laboratories have been thrown open to all persons who may desire the examination of samples of milk. The education process has also been carried by Health Department inspectors into the country districts where New York City's milk supply originates.

When the present administration took office it found the city's vital statistics, which are absolutely not to be duplicated, in a non-fireproof building, and without adequate protection in any respect. Out of the appropriation above alluded to, contracts were let for installing these priceless records of the city's vital statistics in a fireproof vault in the basement of this building, which was formerly a swimming tank used by the New York Athletic Club. This is now being fitted with a steel roof set on its walls, which are about three feet thick, and will protect the records from anything short of an earthquake.

Greenwich House.

An informal opening reception was held at Greenwich House, 26 Jones street, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 13. A stormy day did not prevent a large attendance of interested people, many of whom were neighbors who brought cordial greetings and a hearty welcome to the neighborhood. The House is a three-story-and-basement dwelling built about 1840 and retaining a good deal of the dignity of the houses of that period.

There is a deep extension that gives an unusual within space for so narrow a frontage. Though very simple, the furnishings and decorations are beautiful and restful. The House accommodates eight residents, and the main

floor and basement are commodious enough to allow the development of various neighborhood activities. A neighboring house on Grove street has been rented by a group of young men, who, engaged in their own professions or business during the day, devote their evenings to the neighborhood. These men breakfast and dine at the Settlement, and form an important element in the life and work of the House.

Greenwich House is situated on the lower West Side, in a section of the city where no such neighborhood House has hitherto existed. The nearest Settlement is the West Side Branch of the University Settlement; other agencies carrying on class and club work of various kinds in the neighborhood are the Parish of the Ascension, the Judson Memorial Church and St. Joseph's Church. But the general need for a greater interest in the welfare of the neighborhood was instanced by the remark of a Bleecker street shopkeeper, who, surprised and delighted that the House was to open so soon, said: "Now, over on the East Side they have kindergartens, out-of-door sports, clubs and everything; but nobody seems to care whether we get anything over here or not. Now, you can just call on me any time you want anybody to help."

The House is supported by an incorporated society with a board of managers, half of whom are residents of the House. The officers of the society are: Edward T. Devine, president; W. Franklin Brush, vice-president; Mary Sherman, secretary; Meredith Hare, treasurer; Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, headworker.

There are two ways of awaking ambition and inspiring one to do well a work for which he feels no attraction or the successful accomplishment of which he considers, for him, an impossibility.

The first is to use the finest material, the newest methods, the best tools, and have the task performed, whatever it may be, with such perfection that it will arouse the indifferent and discouraged to a great effort and make him struggle toward the ideal.

The other way is to prove that, even with inferior tools, in surroundings that hinder work by their limitation, tasks may be made interesting and what has been regarded as a mere drudgery may be looked upon as an art.

When housework and cooking are taught to tenement-house dwellers on porcelain-top tables, the latest Boynton range, and with a \$100 list of cooking utensils, then is the ideal held up as a model to look at.

When domestic science is taught in spite of a

stove that draws badly, in spite of the necessity of using a clothes line that never feels the sunlight and comes in too close contact with the neighbors' lines; when, in the place where the lessons are given, there is never enough hot water, never enough space, and too few pans and kettles, then is housework taught by the second method. The dulled housewife is made to acknowledge that any home may be made attractive and work well done is always interesting.

A year ago last November a flat (one of twenty-four in a Henry street tenement) was taken and furnished as an object lesson. The idea was to make the rooms artistic, dainty, sanitary, and withal inexpensive. Although situated in the most crowded part of New York, this flat is not in one of the worst tenements. To be sure, the clothes must needs be hung in the narrow air shaft; no ray of sun ever finds its way to any part of the flat. In this apartment there are four rooms and a bath; the front windows face the street and even the back rooms can boast a shaft opening. The better flat was selected because the object was not to show the lazy, slovenly woman how she, her children and boarders might continue to live a little more decently in her unhealthy back tenement, but to help those who, consciously or unconsciously, are worthy of a home with charm and comfort, even though this home must be in a New York tenement house. Also it is desired to give to all children who come to its doors such a clear, definite picture of what a home can be, that never again will they be blind to squalor and ugliness.

The front room of this model flat is used as parlor and bedroom. The narrow iron bed, in its habitual whiteness, does not seem out of place in the corner of this green-papered living room, and its occupant has the advantage of air and light. One bed being in the parlor, relieves the crowding of our one back bedroom. The iron washstand in the front room is hidden by a screen made of a clothes-horse painted white and covered with chintz curtains, which are easily washed and hung on tapes. The window curtains, of ten-cent muslin, reach only to the window sill and are intended to be a continual protest against the long, trailing lace curtain so beloved by the tenement-house tenant. A plain oak table, stained and waxed, serves as a desk, while wooden chairs, pleasing in their dull coloring, suggest cleanliness and yet comfort. The easily lifted rag-carpet rug, the chest of drawers, a larger oak table for books and work basket, complete the furnish-

ing of the front room. And yet one can hardly say the parlor is fully described unless the stained pine shelf, holding the green pottery vase and Barye lion, the many plants on the window sill and the framed photographs are given a place in the picture.

The dining room, back of the parlor bedroom, has but few features sufficiently novel to describe. The round second-hand table, the six plain chairs, the corner window seat (home-made of pine wood and stained) and the bookcase are the only furnishings. The walls in this room are covered with yellow cartridge paper, while turkey-red cushions and the copper and brass candlesticks and dishes (found in the neighborhood) give color to the room.

The two thoughts most emphasized in the bathroom and kitchen are that everything must be washable, from the walls to the uncovered shelves and table. And, second, that each article shall have a place of its own, be it a nail on the wall or a spot on a shelf. Only the one bedroom remains. May it contain always only such furnishings as are necessary for a sleeping room, and be bare, as it is now, of all finery. Where space is scarce and time for dusting limited, finery is out of place.

This flat is used not only as an object lesson to those who go in and out daily—drawing books, writing letters or playing games; but lessons are given every afternoon and evening—lessons that have no suggestion of school, but are the natural help from one who is fortunate enough to know how to work well to those who not only are ignorant of how housework should be done, but in many cases have never seen a well-kept home.

There are classes of children who know that if the stove is really well cleaned and blackened, and the fire satisfactorily laid, cooking will follow as surely as the inevitable dish-washing. The bed-making, dusting and window-washing are all done in the spirit of "keeping house," a natural love in every child.

The older pupils, school teachers as well as factory girls, are many of them about to have homes of their own. They come to the flat with such a consciousness of their own ignorance and such a respect for well-done work that they are as willing to scrub the bathroom, clean kitchen utensils and wash woodwork as they are to learn of the scientific preparation of foodstuffs. The mothers' cooking classes, instruction from a trained nurse in the care of home and patient in time of sickness, are of the greatest importance; but above all the flat is a home, not a school.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

President: KATHARINE COMAN, Wellesley, Mass.

Vice President: HELEN CHADWICK RAND THAYER (Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer), Portsmouth, N. H.

Secretary: SARAH GRAHAM TOMKINS, 1904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Treasurer: ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS (Mrs. Herbert Parsons), 112 East 35th St., New York City.

Fifth Member: HELEN ANNAN SCRIBNER (Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner), 10 West 43rd St., New York City.

SETTLEMENTS.

New York City—95 Rivington Street.

Philadelphia—433 Christian Street.

Boston—91 Tyler Street (Denison House).

EDITED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY
CAROLINE WILLIAMSON MONTGOMERY,
5548 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago.

CASA CASTELAR.

BY KATHARINE COMAN, PRESIDENT C. S. A.

The first settlement west of the Mississippi river is that planted in February, 1894, at Los Angeles by the western branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The neighborhood chosen is Sonoratown, the Mexican quarter and once the heart of the city. Here, huddled together in rapidly narrowing quarters, dwell Aztec Indians, Mexican half-breeds and people of pure Spanish blood. All speak the flexible Spanish tongue and cling to the leisurely, confiding ways of the Latin races. They are baptized, married and buried in the old mission church, La Reina de Los Angeles, and they sun themselves in the beautiful Plaza, a relic of the Spanish occupation. Sonoratown is a picturesque survival. The houses are built of adobe, broad and low, with heavy walls that afford protection against summer sun and winter chill. Wide porchlike eaves shade open door and window, and give a hospitable look to the otherwise stern exterior. Ruddy children play about the doorsteps and dark-eyed women lift their mantillas to answer your greeting. If you are on friendly footing you may penetrate to the court. It is shaded by eucalyptus and fig trees, and gay with flowers and strings of red peppers. Women are bending over braseros preparing tortillas for the evening meal. The glow of the firelight on their dark faces is a picture worthy of Rem-

brandt. The roomy old houses are fast being pulled down to make way for the more profitable brick tenement, and modern filth and squalor are invading Sonoratown. In an open place shorn of all beauty, we found an encampment of peons, Mexicans just brought over the border to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad. They have come far, from the City of Mexico, the women will tell you. They will soon be transferred to the barracks provided by the railway management—a line of disused freight cars. The children playing in the shade beneath are sometimes killed when the train is shifted without warning, but what matters a greaser more or less?

The Mexican is the under dog in Southern California. He is considered lazy and unreliable as a workman, and as a citizen unprogressive. By contrast with American push he is all these, but he has virtues of his own not to be bought with gold. Easily outwitted by the shrewdness of the Yankee, he goes from bad to worse financially, but he cherishes the dignity and courtesy, the humor and savoir faire of the Spaniard. The poorest Mexican will meet an embarrassing situation with a grace that should put his social superiors to the blush. He is generous to a fault, for in his estimation neighborly kindness is more important than a bank account.

Sonoratown is not a "city wilderness," but settlement work is nowhere more needed because of the "great gulf fixed" between these light-hearted, improvident children of the South and the practical, uncomprehending Americans. Here is a promising field for the gospel of hygiene, and the district nurse, maintained in part by the city and in part by the settlement, renders most effective service. She not only looks after the sick in their homes and sends serious cases to the hospital, but she carries on a crusade against disease, teaching the mothers how to care for their children, reporting unsanitary courts, etc. The health officer has repeatedly expressed his appreciation of the preventive work thus accomplished. Public baths, the gift of a friend, and well patronized, further the same end. Clubs for boys and girls, men and mothers, are carried on, not so much for the purpose of sociability, as for training in co-operation and self-government the traits that make for good citizenship. The classes are mainly industrial in character. The girls are taught sewing and cooking and housekeeping. The boys have instruction in wood-carving, clay-modeling and the making of rope mats and baskets. The

aim is not to fit for a special trade, but to train eye and hand and develop adaptability. Such work is very popular with this essentially artistic people, but facilities are greatly limited for lack of funds. Current expenses are sometimes met by club dues, and sometimes out of the pocket of the instructor.

The settlement residents must often act as an employment agency, and they bring all their influence to bear in behalf of industry and thrift. A stamps savings bank has been opened at the settlement, and it is patronized by young and old. The settlement lawyer often renders important aid in controversies where the Mexican's ignorance of law and property rights places him at a serious disadvantage. The small fee charged puts the transaction on a business basis.

Casa Castelar is just now facing a financial crisis. To avoid being turned out of the house it is necessary to move it. Of the purchase price (\$3,500) \$1,500 was raised at the outset. The remaining \$2,000 was advanced by a friend and is secured by a mortgage on the property. The Board of Directors hope to clear this mortgage within the year. Will not the friends of the Spaniard and the lovers of Southern California give aid?

Contributions should be sent to Miss Mary H. Bingham, 1125 West Twenty-first street, Los Angeles.

The Radcliffe Chapter of College Settlement Association, Cambridge, Mass.

The work of the Radcliffe Chapter of the College Settlement Association is restricted to Denison House, Tyler street, Boston; Elizabeth Peabody House, Poplar street, Boston, and Roxbury House, Dayton avenue, Roxbury. From a chapter of some eighty-five members committees are appointed by the elector to provide for a monthly entertainment at Denison House—usually a play; and once a week girls pledge themselves to help in the game clubs for children. At Elizabeth Peabody House four entertainments throughout the year are planned, and here students also pledge themselves to help in the daily industrial classes of small children. Elizabeth Peabody House is an endowed institution primarily for kindergarten work, and has less demand for student help. One entertainment is usually given at Roxbury House during the year and several classes are conducted by volunteer students in English and German and travel study.

Radcliffe College gives a play yearly for the benefit of the College Settlement Associa-

tion. This year \$61.71 net was realized from Pinero's "Sweet Lavender." For each class organization, also—Graduate, Senior, Junior, Sophomore, Freshman and Special—a collector is appointed to take charge of the gratuitous sums from the students (none less than 50 cents), and this is forwarded by the treasurer of the chapter to the general treasury in New York before the end of the college year. All sundry expenses of the chapter are met by assessments.

EMILY M. McAVITY,
Sec'y-Treas. Radcliffe Chapter of C. S. A.

The students of Smith College have interested themselves, especially in Northampton, in the Home Culture Club, the name of which perhaps best expresses its aim. This year the club has over three hundred and fifty members, most of whom are working people. There is a small membership fee, \$1 a year or 15 cents a month, the year lasting from October to June. As members of the club they are entitled to join any of the classes held at the clubhouse.

There are classes in language, spelling, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, sewing, gymnastics, dancing and music besides classes for foreigners wishing to learn English, and the most of the teachers for these are college girls. There are now ninety girls giving up one or more evenings a week to the classes held at the clubhouse. Because a majority of the members are working people most of the classes are held in the evening, although there is an afternoon dancing class and music lessons are given then.

The work done at the club might be called the college settlement work of Northampton, and while the girls can know very little of their pupils in their homes, much is accomplished by the work at the club.

WINIFRED REND,
Smith College chairman Home Culture Club.

To the Bryn Mawr C. S. A. Chapter it has seemed necessary, in order to arouse the interest in social work, to make the need of it felt. So there has been an effort to make it as easy as possible for the girls to learn of existing conditions. The Economics Club was consequently formed so that those who deal with social problems can tell the girls of work that is now being done, the need of future effort and of the life of those who have few privileges. From these meetings result the

spirit and interest which makes it possible to carry on the association's work.

FREDRICA LE FEVRE,
Undergraduate Elector of C. S. A., Bryn Mawr.

The New York College Settlement.

The Settlement's summer home at Mt. Ivy was opened early in June, and until the middle of September parties of young men, women and children were constantly coming and going. The accommodations were considerably increased by the addition of three camps, two of them belonging to the young men's clubs, and the third a camp for little boys. Six groups of about twelve boys occupied it during the summer.

The work of the Settlement in the city went on as usual. There were a number of day picnics, although the weather was not very favorable and the demand for outings not great. The yard was filled with children morning and afternoon, and the house was open every evening to the young men and women who came in often to sing or play ping-pong.

The Philadelphia College Settlement.

Last winter the Philadelphia College Settlement enlarged its work by the opening of Roosevelt House for residence. This house, formerly a tenement, is located at 502 South Front street, in the midst of a typical river-front population. The predominating nationalities are Irish and Polish; saloons and sailors' boarding houses abound. The chief resident at Roosevelt House since its opening has been the College Settlement Probation Officer, Mrs. Montgomery. She came here in order to be near the center of her district, and to live in close contact with those under her care. But her work has extended beyond those placed by law under her influence. The neighborhood from the first regarded Roosevelt House as the exponent of law and order, and the preventive work accomplished both among adults and children has been large.

The past winter was largely spent in getting acquainted with the neighborhood. In this end weekly socials were held. Several organizations were also formed, a Stamp Savings Center, a working girls' club, a sewing class and several boys' clubs. One of the latter is called the Round Table Club, and has paid special attention to the King Arthur stories. These boys translate many of the old chivalrous terms into their own vernacular; for instance, knight is "guy," and when an interested lis-

tener eagerly demands, "Well, what did that guy do next?" no disrespect is intended for the knightly hero of the tale. To the work of last year will be added this winter library and cooking classes, the latter made possible by the kindness of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

The Christian street house has been enlarged by the addition of the adjoining property, No. 429, formerly a rather dirty tenement house. This enlargement will make possible for the first time an open reading room. The room is also to be used as a study place for school children, and help with lessons will be given when needed. Since many of the school children in our neighborhood belong to homes where no English is spoken, and where perhaps ten people are confined to one room, the need of such an evening study place is apparent.—College News, Wellesley.

The eleventh annual report of the College Settlement, 95 Rivington street and 188 Ludlow street, New York, has just been issued. It contains reports by the head worker, Miss Elizabeth Williams, of the summer home by Miss Elizabeth D. Robbins, of the kindergarten by Miss Darling, and of the cooking school by Miss Beard, as well as reports of treasurer, lists of residents, workers, committees, etc. It is well printed and there are three excellent illustrations.

The Christian Association of Vassar College enlists its members in varied social work by requesting each student to volunteer for one or more of the following lines of service:

Missionary Work.—Collection of offerings, work in the missionary library.

Philanthropic Work.—Dressing Christmas dolls, making of garments, collecting of old clothes.

Work for Maids in the College.—Leading devotional meetings, furnishing entertainments, teaching classes.

Work in Poughkeepsie.—Sunday school classes, sewing classes, gymnastic and dancing classes, friendly visiting, work at Old Ladies' Home, work in hospital, children's Bible classes, children's guilds and clubs.

"To make some nook of God's creation a little fruitfuller, better, more worthy of God; to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfuller, happier—more blessed, less accursed! It is work for a God."—Past and Present.

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THE MONTH AT CHICAGO COMMONS.

A Fortnight of Christmas.

The holiday cycle of festivities has been unusually satisfactory in the simplicity, variety, and joyous reality of the occasions. Far preferable to large general gatherings we find the occasions arranged for single groups or for the combination of the groups having a common interest. Nowhere did the Christmas spirit find more spontaneous and unique expression than in the kindergarten celebration. As they marched into the auditorium, each child carried a spray of evergreen and each of their teachers a lighted taper. As they formed their circle around the Christmas tree they were encircled by a wider circle of mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, neighbors and friends. In the language and gestures of all the nationalities from Italy to Norway, the charm of the scene at the center was reflected around the circumference.

The Boy's and Girl's clubs were held spell bound on another evening by the story of Ben Hur, realistically told and graphically pictured on the stereopticon screen. Many private parties were held by the little groups in their own way. Whatever gifts were distributed on occasions held at the house were either of the same kind or of equal value, leaving therefore no such heart burnings as discrimination is sure to engender. Many tokens were taken to the homes of the children where there was special reason for it. The visiting nurse, for instance, took some of them on her rounds to her little patients.

The last night of the Old Year was particularly interesting. The House was ablaze with light and cheer all over. On one floor a group of young girls gave a pretty little private party to a group of their boy friends. In the Community Club rooms the men gave a Ladies' Night and presented one of their members, a resident of the House, with a beautiful token of their appreciation of his leadership in their victorious legislative campaign. The Choral Club gathered their friends around the hearth in the neighborhood parlor. In the midst of it all the neighborhood church had a whole floor to itself for its annual meeting, social reunion, and "watch night" service.

The holiday spirit reached its consummation in the recital of the Oratorio of "The Messiah," generously rendered by Chicago's greatest chorus, the Apollo Musical Club, under the direction of Mr. Harrison Wild.

Chicago Commons is greatly interested and encouraged in the social extension of public school work which has been successfully introduced this winter in the neighboring Washington School House. The variety and success of the classes, clubs, craft work and social occasions are due to the energetic and public spirited principalship of Mr. William J. Bogan, who is at the head of both the day and night schools, and to the intelligent cooperation and liberal financial support furnished by the Merchant's Club of Chicago, which has also sustained with equal success a still larger work in the John Spry School at the heart of the Bohemian district.

Free Floor Discussions for January.

Jan. 6.—"The Rights of Man," by Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Jan. 13.—"Music, Its Relation to Life and Labor," by Prof. William L. Tomlins.

Jan. 20.—"The Limitation of Output," by representative employes and employers.

Jan. 27.—"Pennsylvania Coal Miners under Strike Conditions," as seen by Bishop Samuel Fallows.

Debt Reduced \$3,000 Last Month.

Due on notes and current accounts

Dec. 1.....	\$12,187
Contributed and paid during December	3,000

Balance due January 1, 1903.....	\$ 9,187
Guaranteed by friends.....	4,450

Remainder to be raised, due on notes of demand.....	\$4,737
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Day Nursery, rental and support, \$100 per month	1,200
Full service of six paid residents, \$325 per month	3,900
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Stenography, printing and periodical..	760
Unclassified and special expense account	600

\$9,960

Estimated expense for 1903, per month, \$830.

"Where the heart is full it seeks for a thousand reasons, in a thousand ways, to impart it. How sweet, indispensable, in such cases, is fellowship; soul mystically strengthening soul!"—French Revolution.

